

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for preventing the incidence of diabetes mellitus in a subject with chronic heart failure comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of an ACE inhibitor.
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2. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said subject has impaired fasting plasma glucose (FMG).
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3. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said chronic heart failure is a result of symptomatic or asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction.
4. A method as defined in claim 3, wherein said chronic heart failure is a result of symptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction.
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5. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said ACE inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of: enalapril (vasotec), captopril (capoten), lisinopril (prinivil, zestril), quinapril (accupril) and ramipril (altace).
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6. A method as defined in claim 5, wherein said ACE inhibitor is administered in a dosage of about 5-20 mg/day.
7. A method as defined in claim 6, wherein said ACE inhibitor is enalapril.
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8. A method for preventing the incidence of diabetes mellitus in a subject with chronic heart failure that is being treated with a β-blocker comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of an ACE inhibitor.
9. A method as defined in claim 8, wherein said subject has impaired fasting plasma glucose (FMG).
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10. A method as defined in claim 8, wherein said chronic heart failure is a result of

symptomatic or asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction.

11. A method as defined in claim 10, wherein said chronic heart failure is a result of symptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction.

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12. A method as defined in claim 8, wherein said ACE inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of: enalapril (vasotec), captopril (capoten), lisinopril (prinivil, zestril), quinapril (accupril) and ramipril (altace).

10 13. A method as defined in claim 12, wherein said ACE inhibitor is administered in a dosage of about 5-20 mg/day.

14. A method as defined in claim 13, wherein said ACE inhibitor is enalapril.

15 15. A method as described in claim 14, wherein said β-blocker is metoprolol.

16. A method for preventing the incidence of diabetes mellitus in a subject with chronic heart failure comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of angiotensin II receptor antagonist.

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17. A method as defined in claim 16, wherein said subject has impaired fasting plasma glucose (FMG).

25 18. A method as defined in claim 16, wherein said chronic heart failure is a result of symptomatic or asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction.

19. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said chronic heart failure is a result of symptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction.

30 20. A method as defined in claim 16, wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of: losartan (cozaar), candesartan (atacand), irbesartan (avapro), telmisartan (micardis) and valsartan (diovan).

21. A method as defined in claim 20, wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is administered in a dosage of about 5-20 mg/day.

5 22. A method as defined in claim 21, wherein said ACE inhibitor is losartan.